(6) Increasing use of contraceptives with a wide basket of choices.

(7) Achieving 100% registration of births, deaths, marriages and pregnancies.

(8) Integrating Indian system of medicines in providing reproductive and child health services.

(9) Promoting small family norm to achieve replacement levels of fertility by 2010.

(10) Making school education up to age 14 free and compulsory and reduce drop out at primary and secondary school levels.

(11) Promoting delayed marriage for girls.

(12) Bringing about convergences in implementation of related social sector programmes so that family welfare become a people's centered programme.

Sixth Inter Governmental Negotiating Committee meeting in Geneva

1205. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Inter-Governmental Negotiating Committee meeting on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was held in Geneva, recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether these environmental organisations had protested against the waste incineration systems and urged the respective Governments to put a stop to this practice and move towards sustainable waste management system;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter; and

(e) the steps taken to phase out all forms of waste incineration and to promote clean production, zero waste and sustainable discard managment systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The Sixth Inter-Governmental Negotiating Committee (INC-6) on the Stockholm

Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was held in Geneva during 17—21 June, 2002. Various issues discussed in the meeting include (i) measures to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs from international production and use, (ii) review process for entries in the Register of specific exemptions, (iii) measures to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs from unintentional production, stockpiles, municipal and hazardous wastes, (iv) Role of Global Environment Facility on the interim financial mechanism.

(c) Various environmental organizations have voice concern against waste incineration systems in the context of release of by-products POPs. During the INC-6 meeting, the organizations urged Governments to involve them in enabling activities and the preparation and implementation of National Implementation Plans under the Stockholm Convention.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken several initiatives towards sustainable waste management systems. These include:

(i) Promotion of environmentally sound technologies for cleaner production and waste minimization.

(ii) Emphasis on recycling and reuse of waste.

(iii) Fiscal incentives for adopting clean production/waste minimization.

(iv) Strengthening of legislative framework for sustainable management of wastes.

(v) Waste minimization demostration project under UNIDO assistance for reducing waste in small scale industries.

Reduction in health allocation

1206. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central allocation for health is getting reduced, when the major cause of mortality in India is infectious disease.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) Government's allocation for various Communicable Disease Control Programmes in the country; and

(d) the National Disease Control Programmes for which Government get external funds alongwith the amount for the last three years, programme-wise?